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AMERICAN WATCHES,
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No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11
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HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, have now in store, and are receiving by every fresh arrival, a large and varied assertment of

French and Chinese Fans, Hair Note, and Headdresses, Fanoy
Hair Finn and Combs, Belt Clasps, Buckles and
Slides, Paris Dress Buttons, Carters, Watch
Gards, Steel and Gilt Jeweiry,
Brushes, Pen-holders,
Accordeons, &C.,
which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market price, and
on the most favorable terms.

WINDOW SHADES. Manufactured by
Prixon Labou.
We sell to the Jobbing Trade only.
on of large buyers solicited.
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CROUP! CROUP!! CROUP!! Immediately cured by Dr. Toblas's VENETIAL LINIMENT; it never fails when used according to the directions. The lives of hundreds of children have been savant this year by it. Only 26 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot No. 26 Courtlandt-st.

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BRUKHES, PREFUNDER, AND SOAPS.

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No. 1 Sewing Machine.
The Family Sewing Machine.
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We prefer them for family use."—[Tribune.
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CRLEBRATHO SEWING MACHINES.

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SEWING-MACHINE,
No. 482 Broadway, New-York,
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Call and examine.

SOMETHING NEW.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FILERS. BARDER & GAYGE combined, just patented. Simple, hemming may width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing-machine by any one in a few minutes.

RETAIL FRICE, \$5: LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Seed for a circular. Also Universal Boson Folder and SELF Marken for quilting.

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"TREFELIO" is the true Secret of Beauty.

"TREFFELIO" Cure all Eruptions.
"TREFFELIO" Soften, the Skin.
"TREFFELIO" Beautifus the Skin.
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"TREFFELIO," 30 conto a Rettio]

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

BRANDRETH'S YEGHTARD OTHERS,

Because they touch nothing that is sound, only take out from
the body what is hortful, leaving the
the body what is hortful, leaving the
THES RESTORING HEALTH.

THES RESTORING HEALTH.

Their efficacy is agreet and evident, that o'ten parts which were decaying putrolying, are restored to healthy, vigorous life, proving how much the removal of obstruction has to do in the curring of disease. Brandreth's Pills, by thus simply purifying the system, renew the body. All contess this who have used them for any considerable time. And, after their use we are less subject to contract, or take any disease whatever. They are an assistant of Nature, her own remedy, and consequently safe for all, agree with all, and sure to do their work well. In liver Complaint, Rheumatiam, Fulmess, Dizzmess, Path in the Hoad, and Gostiveness, they afford relief at once. Fifty thousand persons have certified to their secusi merrits in curing their various diseases. Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at No. 394 Canal-, and No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

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N. B.—The same, covered with cider sugar, 15 cents per box of twelve pills. Also, at the same place, the Life Addition Pills and the property of the life of Sarsaparilla Compounds, and recommended in atubborn ulcers, saitheam, mercurial diseases, &c., &c., cutaneous cruptions, crysipeles, paralysis, great weakness of recomperative powers, obstinate and long-continued costiveness, attended with drynoss and drappeds. 30 cents per box.

N. B. No. 2—One dollar inclosed to Dr. B. Bhandreth, Brandreth's Building, New-York, will insure through the Post-Office, free to any part of the United States, one hundred and

Brandreth's Building, New-York, will insure through the Post Office, free to any part of the United States, one hundred and twenty Brandreth's Pills, or one hundred Cider Sugar Coated, or two boxes of the Life Addition Pills. Important documents will

OUT OF THE UNITED STATES—The equivalent of two dollars inchesed and addressed as above, will insure double the quantity of medicine, which will be forwarded free of further charge to any part of the civilized world.

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Soid at the principal depot,

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FOR SALE EVENITWEERS.
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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPERS as univeled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm to chrinking, nor turning up behind. Bavenanon's Hara Dyn best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dyn anowa spily at the Fusiory, removed to No. 16 Hend-st.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-No med discovery of the 18th century can in anywise equal the resenanced remedies for their marvelous influence over dis-m, whether internal or external, in its multifarious transformA GREAT GOSPEL PICTURE. "Lo! where they stand,

"Lo! where they stand,
Is order grand,
Christ and his Apostolio band,
Een as Thorwaldsen's chisel wrought
The mighty Teacher and the taught.
The mortal group and Son divine,
Clothed with a solemn slory, shine."

[From The Christian Advocate and Journal, the Rev. Dr. Abel
Stevens, Editor.]

A FINE PICTURE—Dayton & Co., No. 37 Park-row, have isstuded an elegant Engraving of Thorwaldsen's celebrated sculptures of Christ and his Apostles. It is exceedingly well done,
the distinctive features of the characters being completely given.
The group is inclosed in an illumination of exquisite beauty,
of many finely-delineated Scripture scones, such as John
Presching in the Wilderness, The Last Supper, Christ Blessing
Little Children, &c. There seems to be an increased disposition
lately to provide a superior class of religious engravings for famlittles. This example is one of the very bost. It should adorn
the walls of pariors, Sunday schools, &c.

(From The New-Yest Observer, the Rev. Dr. Ireneus Prime,
From The New-Yest Observer, the Rev. Dr. ireneus Prime,

[From The New-York Observer, the Rev. Dr. fremsus Prime, Editor.]

Thorwaldsen's Stattary.—Dayton & Co.'s advertisement of their fine Engraving of Thorwaldsen's celebrated group of Christ and his Apostics, will struct attention. One of the piotures hangs in our study, and we regard the work as eminently suitable for the walls of every Christian household. The beautiful classped Bible, which is presented with it, is bound in velvet and gill, and the price at which he offers them is so low that thousands may avail themselves of the opportunity. We hope they will.

they will.

The engraving measures reco feet by three, and is of the right size to hang over the mantel of the drawing-room or the library. Its subject and their masterly execution, renders it worthy of a place in any room of any dwelling, however magnificent. No clergy many is study should be without it, and all who see it simit that it is worthy of adorning the walls of every Christian home.

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Of Gospel History are portrayed in the Architectural Border

Of Gospel History are portrayed in the Architectural Border that surrounds the main picture, vis:

JOHN PRACHING IN THE WILDBRNESS.

"He that cometh after me is mightler than I; whose shoes I am not worthy to bear."

JESTA BAPTILED OF JOHN.

"Thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness."

CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of God."

THE LAST SUPPER.

"This do in remembrance of me."

THE THREE MARYS AT THE SEPULCHER."

"They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid him."

Our Engraving of Christ and his Aposties is, therefore,

SIX SCRIPTURAL PICTURES IN ONE.

In order to render so desirable a work of art accessible to all

In order to render so desirable a work of art accessible to all, we have fixed the price at.

Two Dollars,
Including a superb velvet-bound and glit-mounted copy of the Scriptures, such ha is sold at all Bible stores in this city at \$2.00.

"Christ and his Apostles" is, we feel assured, the CHRAPSET PICTURB IN THE WORLD.

[From the Rev. Dr. Prime, Editor of The N. Y. Observer.]
DATYON'S ENGRAVINGS.—We have every reason to believe that there will be the proper response from Mr. D.'s establishment to any letters containing money for his splendid works of art.

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postage, shall receive a copy of this Engraving gratis.

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In offering this Work of Art at \$1 we are convinced that it is within reach of every Minister of the Gospel. Twelve cents required to pre-psy. Address

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An Engraving which should be introduced into every Sunday-school in our land.

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THE WAY TO RAISE ONE.

We propose to sell our beautiful Engraving of Christ and his Apostles to Sunday schools at a discount, so as to enable them to receil them at the regular retail price; and we have aiready found that, in a school of a few scholars, sufficient copies have been old from the profits of which to raise a large library of books.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents, Black or Brown

STARR'S
Chemically Prepared
OLUM
For Family Use; 25 cents per bottle, with Brush.
FOR SALE ETERMWHERE.
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Is the best and cheapest article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Carling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Sadies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perf POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at this Office.

New-Pork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1860.

Republican National Convention.. Cuicago, May 16. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'e cannot undertake to return rejected Communications on otice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. Satiess letters for Take Trainture should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greener & Co.

Mr. F. C. BURREUS, at the Telegraph Office, SING SING, N. Y., receives THE DAILY TRIBUNE by the early train each morning, and will be happy to serve it to every order.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Real Estate Owners, and others, who have snything to sell, will do well to advertise in THE WERKLY TRIBUNE. Advertisers will please to send in their favors as early in the week as possible, in order to insure their finding a place. It is proper to add that, with regular circulation of 216,000 copies, THE WERELY TRIBUNE is the best and chespest advertising medium in the

world.

A Henited number of advertisements are inserted for \$1 per line, each insertion.

From Texas we learn that Gov. Houston was traveling night and day engaged in raising minute men. Five hundred Rangers were in the field.

We have, by the California Overland Mail, San Francisco dates to the 3d inst. The Democratic State Convention had elected its delegates to Charleston, without instructions. It is conceded that Senator Latham's friends had control of the Convention.

It appears that Miramon notified the commanders of foreign vessels lying at Vera Cruz that he would bombard that place on the 13th inst. On that evening the officers in charge of the captured steamer Gen. Miramon heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Vera Cruz.

In the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday, the Princeton and New-Brunswick Railroad bill, the last of the series, was defeated. A General Railroad bill has been introduced by the friends of the defeated measures.

A derelict sloop was picked up in the Lower Bay yesterday, and upon examination was discovered to have been the theater of a cruel and bloody contest, ending, probably, in the destruction of every member of the crew.

RHODE ISLAND.

The political contest now approaching its crisis in the smallest, but by no means least important of our States, presents some aspects which will reward the attention of the philosophic observer. Let us consider them.

In the first place, Rhode Island, with every other State, has a party calling itself Democratic par excellence-Democratic because its fundamental idea is a denial of the natural equality and inalienability of Human Rights. Its members are Democratic precisely as Francis Joseph of Austria, and Cardinal Antonelli, and the King of Dahomey are Democrats, and not otherwise. In fact, we may safely assert, without fear of contradiction, that if there be this day in Rtode Island one thousand men who acquiesce in and uphold the monstrous assumption that the people of Central Italy have no right to a voice in the Government by which they are taxed and ruled, no political rights at all but such represented by Juniez, and we shall sincerely rejoice in Baltimore. We hope this idea will be aban-

as a self-perpetuating corporation of priests shall

see fit, of their mere good pleasure, to concede to them, then nine hundred and ninety of said thousand are staunch supporters of that which vaunts itself to be American Democracy.

But though there is in Rhede Island a Democratic party, as there is and will be in every State so long as Democracy is the pass-word to Foreign missions, fat Post-Offices, and lazy berths in the Customs, it does not now present itself to the People under its own colors and ask of them a verdict on its principles and merits. Though it polled above seven thousand votes for Buchanan in 1856, and has repeatedly contested the State with manly resolution, sometimes with success, it skulks in the present contest behind a flag and a leader foreign to its sympathies and its hopes. The Democracy of Rhode Island were mainly Dorrites in the great political and social convulsion of eighteen years ago; yet Dorrism had no bitterer enemies than the Spragues whose banner it now bears, whose money it now pockets. The most devoted, unflinching, unquestioning column of the Democratic array in Rhode Island as elsewhere, is that composed of its Irish brigade; and this is expected to vote to a man for one who was an American so long as there was an American party in Rhode Island, and who has never even pretended to recant one lota of its narrow creed. That expectation will be realized. No Irishman in Rhode Island who can read will even affect to believe William Sprague a Democrat, or that he was not in '56 a Fillmore American. It suffices that he maintains an attitude which, however equivocal, commends him to the sympaties of the slavebreeders and slavetraders whose proffered sympathics and contributions for Ireland's liberation were indignantly spurned by O'Connell as sure to shame and curse any generous, righteous cause. For, though Mr. Sprague is not a Democrat, and

never pretended to be one, his attitude as standardbearer of the enemies of Progress, the deniers of the Rights of Man, will suffice to secure him the vote of every anti-Republican in the State. They belong to him, and he may have them in welcome. But when intelligent, rational men, who call themselves Republicans, and who profess to be anxious that the Republican cause shall triumph in the approaching Presidential contest, unite themselves to this motley yet natural coalition of anti-Republicane, what are we to think of them? Must we not regard them as dissemblers, seeing that we know they are not idiots? Can they imagine the Republican cause so strong, its success in November so inevitable, that it can afford to have Rhode Island assume a position which will everywhere else be regarded as one of hostility to that cause? Can they be ignorant that the weight of Rhode Island will be against us throughout the pending National contest should Sprague be now elected?-that in every State but Rhode Island salutes will be fired over her boasted conversion to the Democratic faith? How can any one who really, heartily desires a Republican triumph in the Fall vote to subject the cause to an ordeal so trying and so needless?

There is no doubt that the Federal Administration and the leaders of the Democratic party desire to enter upon a war in Mexico, in the hope of thereby saving themselves from defeat in the approaching election at home, and of retaining power, which the people of this country are resolved shall no longer remain in their hands. To this end, Mr. Buchanan last year begged for millions of dollars and unrestricted control of the army and navy. To this end, the famous proposition of establishing a protectorate, which Mexico never asked for, was devised. With the same purpose, Mr. McLane's treaty was negotiated with Senor Juarez, in order that, under it, we might have a pretext for invading and occupying that country. The same intention is visible in the orders lately issued to disregard the blockade of Vera Cruz, about to be established by Miramon, as a part of his attempt to take tha town from the Constitutional party, and thus bring the long-standing civil war to a period. It is evi dent on all hands that, if a sufficiently plausible pretext can be found, the President and his advisers are resolved to make war upon Mexico, as a means of influencing the coming elections

Possibly it may be thought that this pretert can be extracted from the recent capture by the U. S. Squadron under Capt. Jarvis of the two armed steamers which Miramon lately produced at Havana. Those vessels were taken, as appears by the official reports of our officers-the story of the Mexicans not yet having reached us-simply because they opened fire on the American Squadron, in reply to a proper demand to know their nationality; it being assumed that U. S. men-of-war have an absolute right to make and enforce such a demand upon armed Mexican vessels in the waters of Mexico. This right, however, we suppose, cannot be maintained; and by our dispatch from New-Orleans received last evening, it appears, however, that the conflict is justi fied on our part, on the ground that Juarez had issued a proclamation declaring these vessels to be pirates because they belonged to the Miramon faction; but this certainly does not allow us to treat them piratically, unless it is our purpose to take part in the civil war. It is true that our dispatch represents the Mexican commander, Marin, as confessing that his men fired against his order, and that he could not control them; and we will not question that in response to an unprovoked and unjustifiable attack, as this is alleged to have been, it was proper for Capt. Jarvis to silence and capture the attacking vessels, as he did. This would seem to have practically ended both our quarrel with Miramon and his blockade of the port; and to have settled these questions with reason on our side; unless, indeed, it shall appear that the Mexicans had some provocation which is not revealed in the brief and one sided parrative now laid before the public. So far as this capture is concerned, however-admitting that we had a good right to make it-it may, perhaps, be urged that Miramon is not sufficiently punished by the loss of his steamers; that he has grossly insulted the flag of the Union, and that we must send an army into Mexico to enforce still further reparation, especially if the bombardment of Vera Cruz, which it seems he began on the 13th inst . should end in his capturing the place and establish ing his power in that important part of the Republic. But as Congress has hitherto rejected all the schemes and occasions for a war against Mexico, so ingeniously and persistently contrived by the party now about to go out of power here, we

constructed will be similarly set aside. As for the higher question of republican sym pathies, our proper course is equally clear. Nonintervention in the civil conflicts of Mexico, or of other countries, is the only wise and safe policy for the Government of the United States. Of course, our feelings are with the Liberal, Constitutional party when the principles for which that party contends are established in Mexico and elsewhere. But this does not afford a sufficient reason for our interference with armed force to impose these principles upon the people of Mexico. If the majority of that people desire to be ruled by Juarez, so much the better; but if they prefer the sway of Miramon, and of the Church party, it is not for us to insist that they shall be governed otherwise.

HAY-MAKING IN CHARLESTON AUN-"We don't have a king every day," said a pru-

dent taverner, whose exorbitant bill against Joseph

Bonaparte and his train had flicited an angry re

monstrance. "We don't have a Democratic Na-"tional Convention every day," the Charleston publicans are saying to themselves as they arrange frightfully fanciful tariffs, and meditate inventions of extortion. Whoever may venture to attend this Convention, must pay for the pleasure of the pious pilgrimage-must pay not merely through the nose, but through the eyes and ears, and every other ori fice capable of sanguinary emission. The optics of the Charleston Chevaliers are beginning to play them melancholy tricks, and under the influence of the delusion, a poor four-shilling piece assumes the proportions of a harvest moon. The Delegate seems to be regarded much as a rice planter regards his nigges. The Delegate, during his short sojourn is to be made the most of; he is to be fleeced and choused with that science which will leave him exactly sufficient cash to pay his passage from the State, and prevent him from remaining a pauper and a charge upon the public treasury. In the early days of California mining, we have heard that for a single plate of pork and beans one hundred dollars were offered and refused. Not long ago, in Australia, with a strong martingale upon his appe tite, a moderate man might exist upon twenty dollars a day. In Charleston they are rather improving upon the old Ophir prices current. Beef must be scarce in that oxless city, for it is already sold for four shillings per pound; and if other prices are proportionately high, as they are said to be, there will be nothing cheap in Charleston except dirt, and even a Democratic Delegate cannot live by dirt slone. If beef commands such a price, we ask, in sheer kindness, the chickens of the Democratic church to consider solerunly the probable cost of brandy and water-of the matin cocktail, of the evening cobbler, and of the vesper night-cap. For a single bed the price will be ten dollars per night; but what the cost will be where four nest night-caps repose upon a single pillow, we are not advised. A Delegate who indulges in the singular luxury of taking his wife to the Convention, and is o lost to all sense of paternal responsibility as to carry his innocent son along with him, must pay one hundred and twenty-six dollars per week, and "let Charlie sleep in the parlor on a sofa." This is certainly a pleasant prospect.

A man must be very much in love with his party and little regardful of his comfort-a man must either hold a warm office, or the hope of one must be springing exultantly in his bosom-who will be willing to submit himself to such a cuticular divestment. It is all very well to be a Member of Congress-to have Columbia herself pay your board-bills, and tenderly wipe out your tavern-scores-but when one is a public creature at his own private charges, these hideous rates must be fatal to hilarity. We always knew that it cost a great deal to be a genuine Democrat. But then such trifles as self-respect, consistency, humanity, and honest company, are at best but intangible; and we suppose that any man, by dint of long denial, can get along comfortably enough without either of them. But it is when faith makes place for works, and fidelity must be proved by disbursement, that the true touchstone is applied. Show us a man who will go to Charleston without trying to extort a free ticket from any railway company-who will satisfy the most unreasonable backman without protest-who will eat a little dinner and give a great price for it without growling-who will pay for damp sheets and bedbugs and empty ewers and dirty towe more than the luxuries of Eastern palaces would be worth-who will smile when he is swindled, meekly acquiesce in the laws of destiny when the bell-pull is broken, and mount to a mansion in the skies without blaspheming-show us such a man, doing all, daring all, drinking all, smelling all, and smiling at all for the cause of Democracy, and we will show you one who at least earns amply the

prettiest of places. For our own part, as we have not been elected a Delegate to the Convention, we have not, of course, any personal interest in this matter. But we are certainly pleased to notice this cumulative and conclusive evidence of that Southern hospitality of which we have heard so much. Most of our readers have been told of the Southern latch string which always bangs outside the door, ready to be twitched by the first welcome comer-of the bountiful entertainment which ever in those regions awaits the belated traveler-of the loss of life, or at least of the assault and battery, which would ensue should any thoughtless guest venture to offer so much as a great to his host. The people of Charleston, in their bountiful preparations for the gathering of the Democratic clans-in their projects fer making much of their visitors-have given us fresh illustrations of their proverbial kindness to strangers. Here, we suppose, are additional and beautiful results of the patriarchal system. When Let entertained a pair of angels, and that, too, while a highminded constitutional populace were endeavoring to execute a sort of Fugitive Slave Law, by breaking down the house door, we do not read that Lot brought in, the next morning, for foot-baths, and lodging, and the feast of unleavened bread, a swingeing long bill. But we suppose that his nephew of Abram was better able, by reason of the immense droves of "niggers," to be generous than a Charleston patriarch whose stock of man flesh is limited. We suppose Lot's flocks of slaves to have been countless, because having patiently studied the writings of many eminent Doctors of Southern Divinity, we are satisfied that the Patriarchs did nothing but own, buy, breed, flog, and drive "niggers," from the rising to the setting of the sun-that, in the Providence of God, they were born into this world for no purpose whatever except

to have and to hold "niggers" themselves, and thus to set a good example to all the white sons of white men until the end of the world. But this is episode. To return to the direct matare confident that the pretext now sought to be ter, we must express our apprehension that the amiable intentions of the Charlestonians may be thwarted. It is said that the Democratic National Committee, with a tender regard for the Democratic national purse, and feeling premonitions of insuffer-

able phlebotomy, have considered the necessity

of abandoning Charleston, and of taking refuge

doned. We want the Delegates to go to Charleston. It is the chief business of their lives; it is the service which they render for their salaries, to exalt the excellence of Slavery, and to assert the dependence of the Federal Union upon the begetting and the bartering, upon the subjugation, absolute and permanent, of black men. We want these Delegates to see with their own eyes and to hear with their own ears We want them to see "niggers" feasting and fiddling, dancing and drinking, sleek, fat, and measurelessly contented. We want them to see "niggers" joining the church "South" by regiments. We want them to see "niggers" in the possession of all which makes this life tolerable, of all that insures felicity in the life to come. We are afraid that in Baltimore some of the minor graces of the more recondite virtues of the Modern Mosaic Dispensation, may escape them. Charleston is certainly the place for the Convention; and we hope that the Hon, Richard Yeadon-he is the Chief Editor in those parts-will stimulate his neighbors to liberality. He owes a debt, and now is his time to pay it. He received unlimited gratuitous victuals when he visited Boston. To our certain knowledge he was treated to a Free Centennial Dinner at Plymouth. These eyes of ours saw him eat several platefuls upon that interesting occasion, and we afterward heard him return thanks-to Edward Everett! Richard should bestir himself; should bring the Charleston Bonifaces to reason; and should prepare as many shake-downs as his mansion will hold from roof to basement.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 21, 1860.

THE CAPTURE OF MIRAMON'S STEAMERS. Resolutions of inquiry into the capture of the two Mexican steamers, near Vera Cruz, were presented in both Houses. This proceeding is regarded as an act of war, it being within the territorial jurisdiction of Mexico. It is positively ascertained that Commander Turner acted without orders, as Mr. McLane carried out all instructions to land troops, if necessary, and to disregard any blockade of Miramon.

The impression exists here, in the absence official information, that Com. Turner supposed the treaty with Justez was ratified, and hence intervened to cut off Miramon's naval support. His action is, however, approved at the Navy Department, where the expedition is stigmatized as piratical. No precisely parallel case is on record. One

nearly similar occurred off Hayti over 25 years ago, when an American man-of-war fired blank cartridge across the bows of a French vessel which did not exhibit her colors. The Frenchman answered with shot, when a boat from the American went alongside to explain that they were not aware the vessel was a man-of-war, to which the Frenchman replied that his pennant was flying. During the troubles in the Gulf in 1858, our mer-

chantmen often refused to show their flags, and Secretary Cass rebuked them for the omission. The whole practice is one of constitutional comity. neglect of which no nation has the right to punish by force. The national vessels of England, France, and Spain took no exception to these steamers passing

down to the anchorage, and their officers are said to deprecate Com. Turner's summary conduct. Lieut. Chapman, who was detailed to bring Capt. Jarvis's account of this affair here, has been

telegraphed to mail his dispatches and return to his Commodore McCluney, who commands the home squadron, was not at Vera Cruz at the time of the action, being ordered to remain at Aspinwall with the Roanoke to bring the Japan Commissioners to

the United States. Marin, who was captured with the steamers. was formerly Commodore in the old Mexican Navy. Our Government is possessed of information of all that passed between Miramon and him, and framed Mr. McLane's instructions under that knowledge. He had credit for \$80,000 in one bill, which was subsequently increased, to purchase steamers and munitions either in the United States or Cuba. to cooperate with Miramon when the attack from land was made against Vera Cruz. He left Havana under the Spanish flag, which was the original colors of the steamers, but hoisted the Mexican flag in the Gulf. His movements were known and watched throughout.

The British Minister here was informed of th intention of our Government to disregard any blockade of Miramon attempted at Vera Cruz, and of the extent of Mr. McLane's instructions to that effect, and it is understood acquiesced in the policy upon the ground that Mexican privateers might be fitted out to the serious injury of the commerce in the Gulf. THE SICKLES CONTESTED SEAT CASE.

The House sustained Mr. Dawes's report from the Committee on Elections by 16 majority, thus authorizing Mr. Williamson to take testimony to contest Mr. Sickles's seat.

BROOKLYN POST-OFFICE. Mr. Humphrey will appear before the Post Office

Committee of the House on Tuesday, to urge the construction of a Post Office in Brooklyn, which is packed by a memorial with 5,000 signatures.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. The vote of the Special Committee on the Pacific

Railroad last night was as follows: For One Road-Messrs. Rice, French, Fenton, Aldrich, Fainsworth, Stout, Phelps, Hindman.

For Two Roads-Messrs. Curtis, Blair (Pasn.), Scott, Smith, Taylor, Kellogg (Mich.)

The Committee will meet again on Friday, and perhaps may reconsider this vote, as Mr. Winter Davis was absent. No single route, no matter where or how located, can pass the Senate under the existing state of parties. Hence, if a bill on such a basis be insisted upon, the Pacific Road may be considered dead this session. COLORS FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Mayor Berret, in accordance with the resolution of the Councils of Washington, has ordered a stand of colors for the New-York 7th Regiment, of the most costly description, in Baltimore, which will be completed next month. A distinguished artist, connected with and bearing the name of Washingon, has consented to paint the regimental flag.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, March 21, 1860.

The Government, with such information as is now in its possession, approves of the recent conduct of our naval officers in the Gulf of Moxico. The refusal of the Miramon steamers to show their colors when asked to do so, was considered sufficient to place them in the position of pirates.

The President has recognized Carl Otto White as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Nerway at Charleston, and Charles J. Sunceil as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at Chicago

All the Democrats and Southern Americans, with two exceptions, present in the House to-day, vote against the resolution providing for the taking of test mony in the contested election case of Williamson against Sickles. These two Southern Austrians who voted with the majority are Mesers. Adams and Anderson, both of Kentucky.

The resolution of the Committee on Elections in the case of Howard against Cooper of Michigan, declaring it inexpedient to allow further time to Mr. Cooper to take testimony, will be called up to morrow.

The bids for printing the Post-Office blanks were opened to day. Mr. Crowell of New-York offers to execute the work for 93, and Mr. Thomas of Buffal for 94½ cents less in the dollar than the Government has heretofore paid.

The Navy Department has been advised by the Piag Officer of the Mediterranean Squadron that the Iroquois has landed our Consul General at Morocco, at Tangier, where he was kindly received, and was on the most friendly terms with the authorities. In the absence of an American vessel, the commander of the English ship-of war Vulture had offered to carry the Consul and his family away whenever they desired to leave the city.

The United States ship Congress, at the latest according to the commander of the Linted States ship Congress, at the latest according to the commander of the Linted States ship Congress, at the latest according to the congress at the latest according to the congress of the latest according to the latest according to the congress of the late

Consul and his family away whenever they desired to leave the city.

The United States ship Congress, at the latest accounts, was on the eve of leaving Montevideo for Asuncion, Paraguay, in compliance with orders from the Navy Department, on a triendly visit.

There is the best authority for stating that the capture of the Miramon steamers was not in consequence of even a line of instructions to the Commander of the Gulf Squadron from either the President or Secretary of the Navy, though the act is fully approved by the Administration. Secretary Cass had a conference with Secretary Toucey on the subject this morning.

The steamer Pocahontas is now under orders for Vera Cruz, and the steamer Narragantet is on the even of leaving Norfolk for the Pacific.

XXXVITE CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, March 21, 1869.
Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III.) presented the proceedings of the Board of Trade of Chicago, asking for as Acres Office.
Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) presented the resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, in regard to the bounty land warrants to Virginians engaged in the Percention.

of the General Assembly of Virginia, in regard to the bounty land warrants to Virginians engaged in the Revolution.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the correspondence between the Judges in Utah and the Attorney-General, or the President, in regard to the legal proceedings and affairs there.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) from the Jadiciary Committee, reported back the bill for the protection of female passengers on board steamships and other vessels, and it was passed. This is the same bill that has passed the House.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) presented the petition of Caleb Swayne and others, citizens of Warren Co., N. J., praying for the passage of the Homestead bill. On motion of Mr. FITCH (Dem., Ind.) the bill to reduce the price of the public printing, and to regulate the charges for binding, &c., was taken up.

The bill reduces the prices of printing 20 per cent, and provides that the binding shall be done by binder elected by Congress.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) said the most supendous frauds were committed in this matter of printing and binding. He thought the proper plan was to give it out by contract to the lowest bidder.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.) offered an amendment, making the reduction 20 per cent on the present prices.

Mr. CAMERON wished to amend by making the reduction 40 per cent.

Mr. HAMLIN said that this was too large a reduc-

Mr. CAMERON wished to amend by making the reduction 40 per cent.

Mr. HAMLIN said that this was too large a reduction. The contract system had proved worthless. The contractors cheated them in the quality of the paper, and in every way. And having thus cheated the Government, they, at the close of the session, came forward asking for further allowances to make them whole. Mr. FITCH accepted Mr. Hamlin's amendment

Mr. FITCH accepted Mr. Hamlin's amendment and opposed a return to the contract system.

Mr. Hamlin's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FITCH offered an amendment to the third soction that the reduction shall apply to all the public printing executed during the present session of Coagress, except the printing of the Post Office blanks.

Agreed to.

printing executed during the present season of Coagress, except the printing of the Post Office blanks. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) offered a resolution that the President of the United States inform the Senate if any instructions have been given to officers of the Navy, by which in any event the naval forces of the Navy, by which in any event the naval forces of the Navy, by which in any event the naval forces of the Navy, and by what authority certain Mexican steamers were captured and their officers and crews made prisoners. Adopted.

Mr. MALLORY (Dem., Fla.) gave notice that on Friday he would call up the bill to increase and regulate the pay of the Navy.

The consideration of the Florida Claims bill was resumed, and Mr. FOOF (Rep., Vt.) made a lengthened argument in support of the bill. He said he was formerly opposed to the bill, but had since been convinced of its justice.

Mr. BENJAMIN (Dem., La.) opposed the bill, and quoted the decision of the Sapreme Court to show that the decision of the Florida Jucges was not to be regarded as final. He thought the claim rested upon no ground of equality or justice.

Mr. HALE also opposed the bill. He read extracts to show that the decisions of the Judges were very loosely made, and that the allowances were very extravagant. The awards were made for loss of crops that were never planted. All the evidence taken was ex parte.

Mr. BAYARD moved to postpone the bill and make.

ex parte.

Mr. BAYARD moved to postpone the bill and make Mesers. TOOMBS (Dem., Ga.) and MALLORY op-

posed the postponement.

Finally, the bill was postponed till the 16th of April.

The Homestead bill was taken up. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STANTON (Rep., Ohio) asked leave to inform duce a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether the recent capture of the two Mexican vessels in or near the port of Vera Cruz, by the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, was in porsuance of orders from the President or Secretary of the Navy, or whether the act of the officers in command of the Saratoga has been or will be approved by the President; also, that the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public service, to communicate copies of all orders or instructions under which the vessels in the Gulf of Mexico are acting.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Dem., Ga.) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Dem., Ga) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported from the Committee on Elections, requiring Mr. Williamson, contesting the seat of Mr. Sickles, to serve on him within ten days a particular statement of the grounds of the contest, and that Mr. Sickles serve an answer within twenty days therefore; and that both parties be allowed sixty days to take testimony in support of their separate allegations JOHN COUHRANE (Dem., N. Y.) opposed and Mr. HUMPHREY (Rep., N. Y.) advocated the resolution.

Mr. HUMPHREY (Rep., N. Y.) advocated the resolution.

Mr. SICKLES (Dem., N. Y.), in defense of his right to a ceat, marrated the facts attending the election, and maintained that the allegation of fraud was not enported by a particle of proof, and that there was not alwayer who could go into any Court, not the meanest tribunal that ever passed on the price of a bushel of potatoes, and ask for a hearing on such a case as is presented by the contestant. He spoke at length in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) replied, and referred to Mr. Williamson's memorial to show that the latter believes, and is prepared to prove, that spurious and frandulent votes were obtained to secure the election of Mr. Sickles. When such a charge is made, it is the duty of the House to order a prompt and thorough investigation.

vestigation.

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.) moved, as a test question, to table the whole subject. Negatived, 80 against The resolution was adopted, 80 against 64. Adj.

Nebraska Election Returns. CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 21, 1860.

The Nebruska Republican of the 14th inst. gives the following returns from the late election in that Territory for Delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State. In 48 counties the Republicans elect 36, and the Democrats 12 Delegates, with four counties yet to be heard from. On the State Govarnment question the vote stands 1,877, for, and 1,987 against.

Democratic Meeting,
DANBURY, CODE., Wednesday, March 91, 1860.
Mayor Wood of New-York addressed a Democratic meeting at this place this evening.

Convention of Railgoad Officers. LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 21, 1860.
A General Convention of Railroad Officers is now in session in this city. James Guthrie is Chairman, and Sanuel Gill, Superintendent of the Louisville and Laxington Railroad, and John Durand, Superintendent of the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Kallroad, are Secretaries. The region to day was occupied in the autoliment of delegates, and adjourned till tomorrow to await the juttles arrival of Southern development.